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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

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COUNTRY China

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SUBJECT Political Information: The Korean Representative Group in Manchuria

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This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

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SUPPLEMENT

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ORIGIN [REDACTED]

EVALUATION OF SOURCE

EVALUATION OF CONTENT

25X1A6a [REDACTED] for previous reports on the Korean Representative Group.

Leading Personnel of the KRG, Mukden

1. The leading personnel of the Korean Representative Group (KRG) in Mukden are:

Chairman: YI Kwang (李光)

Vice Chairman: KIM Hak-kyu (金學奎), who is also Chairman of the Korean Independence Party in Mukden.

Secretary-General: CHANG Chin (張真) whose alias is CHANG Hyon-kun (張鉉權)

Chairman of General Affairs: KYE Song-on (桂成彦)

Chairman of Relief Administration: KYE Song-on

Chairman of Civil Affairs: YI Kyu-tong (李圭東).

History of the KRG

2. Upon the dissolution of the Korean Provisional Government in China after the departure of the Chairman, KIM Koo (金九), the Chinese National Government appointed a former staff member of KIM Koo's, PAK Sun (朴綏), as the Chairman of the Korean Representative Group in China with headquarters in Nanking. The KRG was formed under PAK Sun to administer Korean affairs in China---political, economic and cultural. The Chinese National Government finances the KRG, giving it a sum equal to US\$500 a month. In addition to this sum, the KRG receives certain funds from the Kuomintang party and the BIS (MND) 2<sup>nd</sup> Second Department, Ministry of National Defense.
3. The KRG is merely a substitute organ for the administrative organs of the Chinese National Government, benefiting the Chinese rather than the Koreans in China. An example of this benefit to the Chinese is the full cooperation by the KRG with the National Government in confiscating "enemy" property owned by Koreans. Confiscations of property owned by Koreans occurred in Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai during 1946. The Chinese National Government depends upon the KRG to solve all Korean problems, rather than depending on Korean societies and associations.
4. The KRG established branch offices in most of Manchuria; these offices served as assisting organs for the Chinese National Government. The Korean Residents Association, various Korean Protestant societies and the Sino-Korean Cultural Association are the important organizations among the Koreans in Manchuria.

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5. Within the KRG are two types of individuals: (a) The pro-Chinese element and old Korean residents of Manchuria who left Korea in 1903 and 1919; and (b) Former Japanese collaborators, pro-Japanese, who are presently using the KRG for protection. In both these categories are opportunists and unscrupulous elements.
6. The pro-Chinese element of the KRG at one time supported the Hŭng A Tan (興亞團). The Hŭng A Tan was a group formed to carry out the confiscation of property owned by Koreans who had collaborated with the Japanese; but this group also confiscated the property of non-collaborationists and killed 46 Koreans. General WANG Il-so (王逸曙) (See [redacted] for report on General WANG's activities) was instrumental in dissolving this group and in securing the arrest of its members, two of WANG's men being killed in the process by members of the Hŭng A Tan. At that time, General WANG was the chief of the Korean Administrative Department of the President's North-east Field Headquarters. The events described above occurred in the summer of 1946. The pro-Japanese element in the Hŭng A Tan joined the KRG shortly after the Hŭng A Tan was dissolved.
7. Because the KRG acts more as a special service organization to the Chinese National Government than as a group devoted to the interests of Koreans, the Koreans themselves do not rely on the KRG but attempt to solve their problems alone.

YI Po-un, CH'OE Tung-hak, KIM To-myŏng

8. The KRG is actually controlled by a woman, YI Po-un (李普恩), alias YI Mi-yong (李美齡). She controls the KRG through financial backing, supplying it with NEC\$1,000,000 a month. YI's financial support comes from General WEN Ch'iang, Chief of NECC G-2 Section until 5 September 1947, and two other officers of high rank, names unknown. General WEN is reportedly connected with two opium factories in Mukden.
9. YI Po-un is the adopted daughter of PAK Sun (also known as PAK Ch'an-ik 朴贊翊 and PAK Nam-pa 朴南波), Chairman of the Korean Representative Group in Nanking. She is 36 years old, a native of P'yongyang (Heijo). Her present address is House 27, 2nd Section of K'ang T'ai Street, Pei Shih District, Mukden. YI is living with a Korean CH'OE Tung-hak (崔登鶴), alias CH'OE Kae-sŏk (崔介石) and a son of PAK Sun, PAK Yŏng-chun (朴英俊). CH'OE is a native of Iwon (Rigen), Namyong Namdo, Korea; during the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, he held a high official position with the Manchukuo Government. He is at present unemployed. In early 1947 CH'OE made a trip to Seoul and returned to Manchuria where he recently made a trip to Harbin and Changchun, reason unknown. YI Po-un left Nanking by plane in late June 1947 and returned to Mukden; the reason for her visit to Nanking is unknown.
10. YI Po-un and CH'OE Tung-hak are affiliated with two distinct groups of Koreans: (a) The Korean Representative Group in China, which is pro-Chinese and which is affiliated with KIM Koo and his colleagues of the former Korean Provisional Government in Chungking, most of whom are now in Korea; and (b) the unscrupulous former pro-Japanese element, opportunists and so-called Communists led by KIM To-myŏng, cousin of YI Po-un, at present in Seoul. This group maintains direct communications with South Korea through its connection with leftist political organizations. It also has a liaison with North Korea and Chinese Communist-held Manchuria through the Chinese Communist Party in Manchuria.
11. YI's history during the Japanese occupation is a history of collaboration with Japanese figures in Manchukuo. YI, at the time of the Japanese occupation, was closely associated with her cousin, KIM To-myŏng (金道明), whose Japanese name was TAKAYAMA Domio (高山道明). KIM was at one time an important official in the Manchukuo Government; he later became a "self-styled" Communist. KIM had two elder brothers, whose Japanese names were TAKAYAMA Michiaya (高山道斌) and TAKAYAMA Michitake (高山道建) or TAKAYAMA Michine (高山道根). YI was closely associated with the KIM brothers and through them acquired a wide acquaintance with top Manchukuo figures; during the war she was the mistress of a member of the Japanese Gendarmerie, HIROTA (廣田). YI, at this time, was a wealthy woman.

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12. About May 1945 KIM To-ryŏng was detained for a month by the Japanese authorities as a Communist suspect; after his release he became an informer for the Japanese Gendarmerie. His elder brother, TAKAYAMA Michiyo had been, in March 1947, detained for a month by the police in Mukden, suspected of certain robberies; at the time of his detention he was teaching English in a certain middle school in Mukden. In April, TAKAYAMA Michiyo left for Seoul, Korea. The other brother, TAKAYAMA Michitake, at this time was unemployed.
13. At the time of the Japanese surrender KIM To-ryŏng, his brother, TAKAYAMA Michitake, and YI Po-Un were living together. When the Soviet Army occupied Manchuria, KIM and his brother emerged as Communists; in September 1945 the two brothers left for Korea. KIM stayed in Pyongyang as a public official for a time, then proceeded to Seoul where he is now engaged in some sort of political activity. The same year YI made three trips out of Mukden which took her to Seoul, Harbin and Changchun.

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